

FOREIGN NEWS

THE GREAT WESTERN AT NEW YORK ON THE 16th and the Acadia at Boston on the 17th inst.

The news of the battle of Monterey had created some sensation in England, but the leading papers say but little on the subject.

The price of provisions has not essentially varied on the whole; the demand for flour had become less, while that for Indian corn continued a small decline had taken place in beef, pork, and cheese, from the United States.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE MINISTRY.—Lord John Russell and Lord Cottenham, at the cabinet council on Wednesday, urged earnestly the constitutional necessity for an early session of Parliament, before Christmas, not only to obtain an act of indemnity for Lord Esher's extension of the labor-law act, but also to obtain a parliamentary sanction for the reduction of the 4s. duty on imported grain. The council broke up without coming to any definite resolution. At a meeting of the ministers, on Thursday, the subject was resumed, and on this latter occasion the opponents of an early session had the advantage of Mr. Bancroft's arrival from the United States, with intelligence that the supply of grain collected in the American ports for exportation is so ample as to render extremely improbable the necessity for a reduction of the duty; thus removing a principal motive for an early session, and relieving the premier from the obligation to take another step in what he is said to call "the administration of a despotism."

The objections to an early session have been most anxiously pressed by the Irish secretary, and the other ministers connected with the question of Ireland, and with some show of reason they allege, that an early session must embroil them with Mr. O'Connell and his adherents and thus depriving the cabinet of its principal support.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Oct. 30.—At this day's market the millers, who are now tolerably well in stock, appeared determined unanimously to maintain the present rate. The wheat market was consequently languid in the extreme, and had sales been feasible beyond a very limited amount, many holders would have accepted easier terms. Irish flour was unaltered in value; but United States and Canadian being more difficult of sale than usual, all descriptions of this article, both free and in bond, recoded 1s. per barrel below last quotations. Malting barley, and malt, would readily bring much higher rates, but having little or none of prime quality remaining here, no certain prices for the moment can be formed.

Grinding barley, beans and peas, attended by occasional sales, fully sustained last current rates; and oatmeal meeting very little notice, this morning was in turn cheaper. Indian corn would be taken freely for Ireland, where being several orders, which, in the absence of supplies, cannot be executed for the present, although in practice, somewhat higher prices might be obtained.

FURTHER IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—Liverpool.—The corn dealers here are at length convinced that the American importation is to be far greater than even the most sanguine have anticipated. Yesterday's letters by the Gibraltar advise purchases of great bulk of flour and grain in all the accessible American markets. Within the last two days, and in three vessels only, from America, we have the following quantities, in addition to our last register: 50,500 bushels of wheat; 6,400 barrels of flour; 7,500 bushels of Indian corn; 600 casks of beef and pork; and 370 barrels of hams. These supplies have come in by the *Clara*, and *Oxford*, from New York, and the *Kalamazoo*, from Philadelphia. To-day we have also 2,150 quarters of wheat from Odessa.—*Liverpool press.*

American biscuits have become an article of import at Liverpool. There is a great demand, and a good profit to the exporters. The wheat market of the English press towards France has undergone a sudden and very marked change; in consequence of the marriage of Louis Philippe's son to the Infanta of Spain. The Times devotes long and elaborate editorials, in its ablest and most emphatic style, to ridicule and denunciation of France and its king, and its example is very generally imitated by the London journals. The French press returns the compliment, and the abuse promptly, and with zest. The Paris Press is predicting a union of France, Russia, and the United States against England. This extract from the Paris Press will show the tone of the French papers.

"But, above all, may I please God that there may arise from the new situation in which this incident has placed our government, a new system of alliance, which may at length unite all the nations of continental Europe in a common understanding and their common enemy. England. We were asked, some days since, what nations we would desire to see combined in this new cordial understanding, and why we inclined for an alliance between our country and Russia? We wish to run up in a few words our entire opinion on that subject. We are convinced that sooner or later a contest will take place between the continent and this island, and that the purposes under favor of its divisions. This contest will be particularly a maritime contest; and now that the naval power of Spain is destroyed, we see only Russia that can lend us that efficacious support in Europe which the United States are reserving for us in America. It is our opinion, in a word, that for the repose of Europe, it is necessary that the colossal power of England be reduced, and that this power shall not be under the triple alliance which her three national enemies will one day form, namely, France, Russia and the United States."

Both Great Britain and France are making large strides towards their active naval power and material. Great distress exists in Paris, and it will be much greater before the winter will be over. Not fewer than 116,000 persons have already been inscribed at the *bureau de bienfaisance*, and every day the number is increasing. Yet this vast multitude of human beings is far from being all that the city contains of needy and wretched. There are thousands whose minds are relieved by the ministrations of the Sisters of Charity, from recollection of better days, cannot make themselves mendicants. The distress in the provinces is, and will be very great. Bread is high in price, and is expected to increase every fortnight. Vegetables, the principal food of the poorer classes, are very scarce.

The Paris papers of the 23rd and 24th inst., contain the particulars of a revolution by which several of the French provinces have been fearfully devastated. The communication between Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and all the Southeastern regions of France, is completely cut off by the inundations.

ANOTHER INTERSECTION IN PORTUGAL.—The latest news from Portugal received at Madrid, announced that a revolutionary movement had broken out at Oporto. The reported arrest of the Duke of Terceira confirmed. That aristocrat is in prison at Oporto. A regency, it is said, was proclaimed in the name of Bedree III.

ITALY.—The enthusiastic affection of the people to the new Pope continues undiminished, and in fact appears "to grow by what it feeds on." The Pope has been compelled to moderate it by issuing a request that no more public rejoicings should take place in his honor.

His Holiness designs, it is said, to establish a Council of State, to which laymen will be admitted. This is considered a great concession towards liberty; but if report can be credited, it is nothing compared to what the Pope designs to do for his people. He even designs, it is said, to give them a Constitution, with every guarantee of individual liberty that exists in the west countries.

A weekly journal, to be called the *Contemporaneo*, is announced for publication at Rome, under the immediate sanction of his Holiness. It is to be especially devoted to the investigation of questions of trade, industry, and political economy.

The *Frankfort Diet* has voted a reimbursement of 100,000 florins to Dr. Schönbach and Dr. Bettiger, the inventors of the cotton-powder, provided the federal military commissioners and the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, should pronounce it to be a substitute for ordinary gunpowder, and to possess advantages that the latter had not.

Intelligence from Geneva to the 25th instant, has brought the result of the elections, by which the radical party have 62 votes against 31. The new council includes seventeen Catholics.

EXPLOSIVE RAGE.—Mr. Charles Cameron, waiter, through the London Times, says that any vegetable sub-

stance may be rendered explosive in the same manner as cotton. He has successfully tried musket, hemp, flax, old rags, old paper, &c.

WAR IN CIRASSIA.—The news from Cirassia which comes down to the 31st August, is of great and thrilling interest. A Russian deserter to the Cirassians, Baki Delifengji by name, who obtained influence with the various tribes has been raised to an important command, and has made a successful raid on the Russian possessions.

Letters from Trebizond announce that the cholera has crossed the quarantine line on the Caspian Sea, and is making terrible ravages in many of the Persian cities.

Spain.

One of the most humiliating spectacles now exhibited in Europe, is the contest among three or four governments about the marriage of the Queen of Spain. The King of the French wants the little girl for his only son, and as he cannot do better, he is willing to take her little sister as a substitute. The British government would have her marry one of the everlastingly *Sax Coburgs*, a family famous for breeding good looking fellows for husbands to Queens. The King of Naples wants her for one of his own relatives. And that debauchee, Metternich, insists upon her marrying the eldest son of Don Carlos. The majority of the Spanish nation would have her marry *St. Sarnard*. In all these pretensions, suggested by conflicting interests, the Spanish nation are not considered at all. They are treated by the Guizots and Palmerstons and Metternichs, as if they had no voice in the affair, and were bound to take any King whom these foreigners choose to impose upon them. And the only person among them who has any natural right of choice in the case, the little Queen, is treated as if she had no more concern with it than an Arabian mare.

And this degrading contest is exhibited in the nineteenth century! In what a low depth of degradation are the people of Europe still immersed, in thus patiently tolerating these contemptible contests about the marriage of a young woman, to whom God gave any natural right of choice in the case, the little Queen, is treated as if she had no more concern with it than an Arabian mare.

The importations of wheat, flour, and Indian corn into Liverpool, from the U. States, in the first nine months of 1845 and 1846, respectively, were as follows:—

Wheat.	Flour.	Ind. Corn.
To Sept. 15, 1845.....	104,730	654,459
To Sept. 15, 1846.....	1,581	5,828

Increase.....104,730 654,459 94,285

The importations from British America, in the same periods, were as follows:—

Wheat.	Flour.	Ind. Corn.
To Sept. 15, 1845.....	27,309	149,715
To Sept. 15, 1846.....	1,904	77,703

Increase.....25,405 147,811 71,912

The total imports from the U. States, from the 13th September, 1845, to the 15th September, 1846, were as follows:—

Wheat.	Flour.	Ind. Corn.
To Sept. 15, 1845.....	132,039	804,174
To Sept. 15, 1846.....	1,582	5,900

Increase.....132,039 804,174 78,272

The largest exports of flour, wheat, and Indian corn from the United States, in previous years, were as follows:—

Wheat.	Flour.	Ind. Corn.
In 1840.....	1,807,501	barrels of flour.
In 1841.....	213,107	quarters of wheat.
In 1842.....	348,856	quarters of Ind. corn.

LARGE CONTRACT.—The last steamer brings advices of a contract having been made with a large Iron Company in England, by Sir Francis Sijet, for 200,000 tons of Railroad Iron, at £10 per ton, for English Road, a rate which will be satisfactory to the iron workers in the United States, who can make Railroad Iron quite as cheap as it can be imported at the above price.

As another evidence of ruin, read the following extract from the *Standard*, which is a recent Boston paper: "23 per cent. ad. is freely offered for Merrick, and 21 for Am-ack Manufacturing Company. For N. E. warranted 5 is offered, and 62 asked."

The Angelica (N. Y.) Advocate states that the late storm did great damage in that region. Several animals were drowned in various parts of the country, and from 100 to 200 bridges taken off.

THE Famine in Ireland—Dreadful.

On the whole, the accounts from the distressed districts are less threatening. Although destitution extending, there has been altogether less turbulence in the popular demonstrations. In some parts, public works have commenced, and employment will henceforth become general.

At Skibbereen, on the 5th inst., the day on which the general relief committee met, an attack was made upon the committee by a mob of about 100 persons, who were armed with sticks and stones, and who were determined to force the committee to discontinue their operations. The committee, however, stood firm, and the mob was dispersed. The committee, however, stood firm, and the mob was dispersed. The committee, however, stood firm, and the mob was dispersed.

At New York, yesterday, after the receipt of the Acadia's news, holders of flour were willing to sell at 57 1/2. Offers of 52 1/2 were finally refused. The telegraph reports that the Acadia's cargo of flour was still on board, and that the ship was still in New York harbor. The Acadia's cargo of flour was still on board, and that the ship was still in New York harbor.

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SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

Cases determined at the November Term, 1846.

REPORTED FOR THE TERM BY A. M. CANNAN.

Court met Monday Nov. 23d. Present, Hon. J. BLACKBURN, Chief Justice, and Hon. J. S. BLACKBURN, J. C. DREW, and S. E. PERKINS.

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SALE OF LANDS.

Mortgaged to the Congressional School Fund of Indiana County, Indiana.

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